

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

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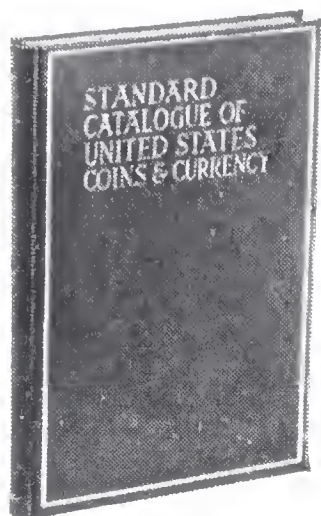
New Commemorative Coins
of Denmark

SEE PAGE 109

PUBLISHED BY
SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

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U. S. A.



STANDARD CATALOGUE OF UNITED STATES COINS AND CURRENCY

The popular interest in coin collecting and frequent price changes make it imperative for all collectors of United States coins to have this book. It lists and describes all United States coins and currency and gives the prices at which most of them may be purchased from the publishers. Includes: Early American Coins, 1652-1796; United States Gold, Silver and Copper Coins; Private Gold Issues, 1830-1861; Commemorative Coins; Early Colonial and Continental Notes; United States Notes; Fractional Currency; Confederate and Southern States Notes. Contains over 800 illustrations.

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THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

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STUART MOSHER, Associate Editor

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Vol. 4, No. 5

New York, August, 1937

Whole No. 41

New 1938 Catalogue

The Standard Catalogue of United States Coins and Currency, 1938 edition, is now nearing completion and will be ready for publication late in September.

The regular U. S. series has undergone a strict revision and reflects the prevailing retail prices as closely as the editors can estimate. The silver proofs and mint-marks have shown the greatest advance.

An entirely new arrangement of Commemorative coins has been made. The official description is given for each coin and the number coined is also noted.

Important price changes have been made in the specialized list of U. S. \$1 and \$2 notes and a specialized list of \$5 notes has been added.

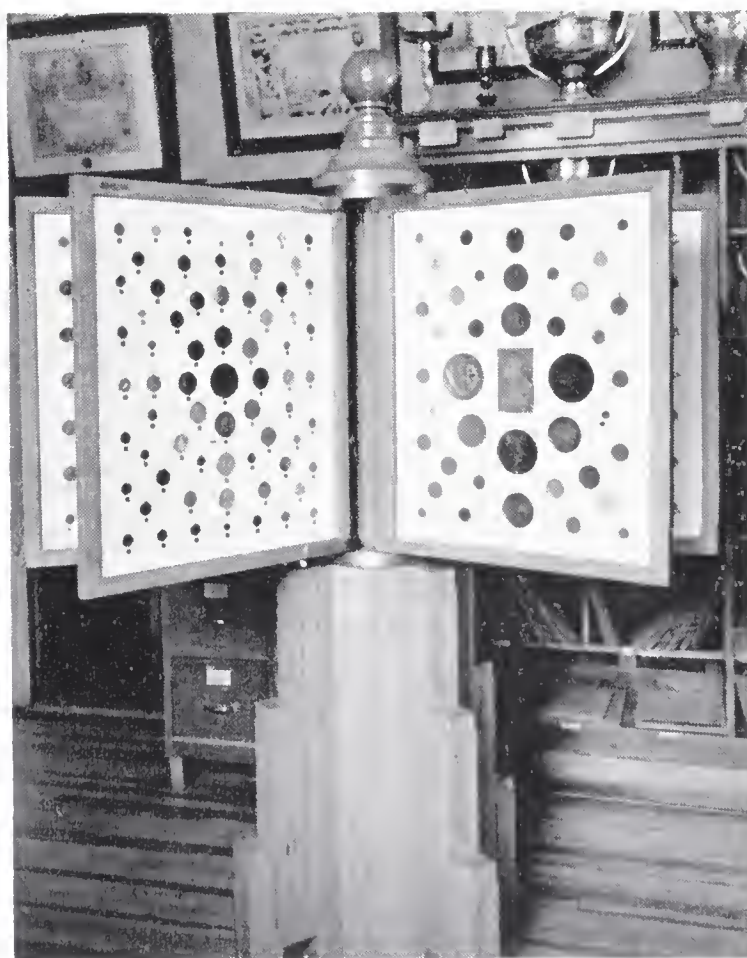
The Fractional Currency specialized list has also undergone considerable price revision.

The complete coinage tables of the United States mint will be included as in 1937 edition.

In spite of increased cost of production there will be no change in the price of the Standard Catalogue this year. Collectors who want to keep up with the times can hardly do without it.

Dr. Storer Collection of Medals on Display at U. S. Naval Academy

The comprehensive collection of Naval medals formed by the late Dr. Malcolm Storer of Boston was bequeathed to the



United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. It is now on permanent exhibit there and is displayed in an attractive manner.

Continued on page 113

Roman Architecture; As Depicted on the Imperial Coinage

By R. W. JOHNSON

PART FIVE

Class 3:—Buildings and monuments known solely by their portrayal on coins.

(CONTINUED)

The Arch of Nero

With a certain aptitude and regard for the truth, this triumphal arch might be designated "one of the least deserved of monuments ever raised to man." Erected on the Capitoline hill in 62 A.D., its ostensible purpose was to commemorate the supposed victories of Nero over the Parthians, in the midst of an inconclusive war. Not only was the emperor amusing himself in Rome far from the scene of action; but the Roman expeditionary forces totally failed in attaining their objective . . . the annexation of the buffer-state, Armenia.

Parthia, the over-lord of the East, and Rome, champion of the West, were perpetually at each other's throat; neither seeming to be able to secure any permanent advantage over the other. This was mainly due to the widely divergent military tactics employed by the respective nations. The Romans relied largely on compact bodies of heavily armed foot soldiers, the legions, fighting as a unit, and the Parthians waged a guerilla warfare, first galling the enemy with showers of arrows from the bows of lightly armed horsemen and then pressed home a charge with their completely armored heavy cavalry. If the attack failed the Parthians scattered, only to reassemble again, repeat their assault and thus gradually wear out

the foe. They were totally ineffective in the siege of cities, apparently knowing very little about the construction of catapults and ballistae.

In 54 A.D., Volagases I, king of Parthia, provoked hostilities with Rome by the deposition of Rhadamistus, a native Armenian prince, and the advancement of his own brother Tiridates to the throne of that country. Nero retaliated by sending his most capable general, Corbulo, with a strong army to oust the usurper. A four years truce, cleverly engineered by Volagases, who was occupied suppressing a revolt of his son Vardanes in Parthia, preceded the conflict; but in 58 A.D. the great "King of Kings" again felt himself powerful enough to become the aggressor. Corbulo promptly set his legions in motion, forcing the unconditional surrender of the capital of Armenia, Artaxata, and burning the city to the ground in the first year of the war. For this victory of his general, Nero, a distant and passive spectator in Rome, was saluted "Imperator" (commander-in-chief), elected "Perpetual Consul" and granted statues and monuments.

The Romans continued to be successful for a while, taking the second city of Armenia, Tigranocerta, in 60 A.D. and placing a puppet-king, Tigranes of Cappadocia, as regent instead of Tiridates; but the tide of fortune was



about to turn. In 62 A.D., possibly motivated by jealousy, Nero appointed a favorite of his, by the name of Paetus, to supersede Corbulo in command of the Parthian war. The choice was a very unwise one. Paetus showed himself utterly incompetent, losing all of Armenia to Volagases, who again established Tiridates as king, and dashed to the ground any hopes of making the country a Roman dependency. It was at this juncture that the triumphal arch of Nero was set up. Coming as it did at such an inopportune time, it seemed rather to celebrate the ill-success of Paetus and made Nero the laughing-stock of Rome.

Corbulo was now reinstated. After some preliminary negotiations with Volagases he agreed to an ignominious treaty of peace, by the terms of which Tiridates was to proceed to Rome and receive the crown of Armenia from the hands of Nero; but Parthia was nevertheless tacitly acknowledged the victor.

The investiture occurred two years later and the lavish entertainment, enroute to Rome, is said to have cost the Imperial treasury over five million dollars.

It was in commemoration of the submission of Tiridates, that Nero struck this sestertius (fig. 1) showing his triumphal arch (64-65 A.D.). In a niche on the side may be seen a colossal statue of Nero or Mars; and topping it, a quadriga with the emperor at the reins. Tradition declares that the four horses drawing the chariot are those at present gracing the facade of St. Mark's in Venice.

The Temple of Janus

In direct contrast with the war-like type just described, we turn our attention to another sestertius of Nero, minted at the time of the reception of Tiridates at Rome and celebrating the "universal peace" secured by the

emperor for his people as a result of the treaty of 63 A.D.

Janus bifrons, the two-faced god (fig. 2), was worshipped from the earliest Roman days as the custodian or guardian of the door (janua); the two heads placed back-to-back symbolizing the "coming-in" and the "going-out". He was also honored as the "originator of all things" (the month of January being named for him), and, as the presiding genius over "good beginnings," his aid was invariably invoked before embarking on a venture or closing a business deal. In brief, Janus was responsible for the "opening and closing" of all events no matter what their nature might be.

A temple to this god existed in Rome since the days of the Latin king Numa Pompilius. The legend surrounding its early history is very curious and at the same time has a direct bearing on our coin type. During a war between the Romans and the Sabines, the latter obtained access to the city, but were suddenly over-whelmed by a torrent of boiling water pouring from the open door of the temple of Janus. In gratitude for the intervention of their protector, the Romans adopted the custom of closing the doors of this temple in times of peace and leaving them open when at war with a foreign foe. The pugnacious character of the Romans is abundantly testified to by the fact, that in 725 years of their existence as a people the doors of the temple of Janus were only closed three times first during the reign of Numa, again after the second Punic War, and finally in the principate of Augustus.

The shrine of Janus (fig. 3), by its unusual shape, betrays its Etruscan origin; so different from the conventionalized Greek temple which we are prone to associate with the Roman style of architecture. We are told that the building was very small, built of brass

or bronze (probably sheathed with this metal) and was roofless; in fact merely a passageway (lanus) between two walls closed at each end by a gated entrance, one of which we see in our illustration. Inside stood an antique statue of the god. Archaeologists cannot be certain as to the exact location of this fane, as not even a scrap of material is extant today. They, however, conjecturally place it in the Forum near the Curia.

Nero closed the doors of the temple in 64 A.D. and our coin issued about 66 A.D. tells the story PACE P R TERRA MARIQ PARTA IANUM CLUSIT—"After having procured peace for the Roman people, on land and on sea, he (Nero) has shut the Janus (temple of)."

The Macellum

Of the "Macellum Magnum" or great provision market illustrated on a bronze of Nero (fig. 4), there is very little to relate.

As a coin type, its paramount interest to us lies in its splendid delineation of the pillared portico, a pleasing architectural feature of the fora and streets in the major cities of the Roman Empire and adopted, with very few alterations, from similar colonnades which beautified the great metropoli of the Hellenistic East. It also makes us realize more clearly the truly majestic appearance of Rome in those days, when it was thought necessary to embellish even such a thing of utility as a food market with lavish hands.

The Macellum is supposed to have received its name from Macellus, a noted robber of Rome, who, as a part of his punishment, was condemned to the disgrace of having his house converted into a public market. The structure was erected on the Caelian hill by Nero, either in 59 A.D. or after the great fire of 64 A.D.

(To be Continued)

Medals of the Presidents

(Continued)

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

President—1841

- 67 Battle of the Thames medal. Bronze. Size 40.
- 68 Obverse—Border of 26 stars. TO LET. POSSESSION GIVEN, IN 1841. View of log cabin. Reverse—Same border. THE YOUNG MENS HARRISON CONVENTION MAY 4th 1840. Size 27. White metal.
- 69 Obverse — WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. Head to left, 26 stars below. Reverse — BUNKER HILL, 17 JUNE, 1775. MITCHELL FT. BOSTON. View of Battle of Bunker Hill. Size 27. White metal. We have not seen this medal.
- 70, 71 Obverse—Probably the same as preceding. Reverse — HARRISON JUBILEE BUNKER HILL. SEPT 10 1840. View of monument. Size 27. Silver, copper and white metal.
- 72 Obverse—WILLIAM H. HARRISON. Head to right. Reverse — BORN FEB. 9, 1773. 1811. TIPPECANOE 1813. FORT MEIGS. THAMES. PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE. 1840. View of log cabin. Size 24. White metal.
- 73 Obverse—***MAJ. GEN. W. H. HARRISON *** THE HERO OF TIPPECANOE. Bust in uniform to left. Reverse—HONESTY & INTEGRITY WILL MEET ITS JUST REWARD. View of log cabin, flag flying right. Size 23. White metal.
- 74 Obverse — MAJ. GEN. W. H. HARRISON BORN. FEB. 9, 1773.

Bust in uniform to left. I.F.T. on bust.

Reverse—THE PEOPLES CHOICE THE HERO OF TIPPECANOE. View of log cabin with flag flying to right, tree and cask at left. Size 24. White metal.

- 74a Not in Satterlee. Type of preceding. Tree at each end of cabin. Size 23. White metal.
- 74b Not in Satterlee. Type of preceding. Head smaller, no letters on coat. Size 23. White metal.
- 75 Obverse—Type of preceding. Reverse—Type of preceding. Tree and cask at left, flag flying to left. Size 23. White metal.
- 75a Not in Satterlee. Obverse — Type of preceding, larger head. Reverse—Cask only at left, tree at right; flag flying left. Size 24. White metal.
- 75b Not in Satterlee. Obverse—Type of preceding. Reverse—Similar to preceding but high bush behind cask at left. Size 23. White metal.
- 76a Obverse — Type of preceding. Satterlee listed this obverse under No. 76 as having the 26 stars below bust but we have never seen it. Reverse — Similar to preceding, four soldiers at left of cabin. Size 22. White metal. There is a die variety of this number.
- 76½ Obverse—MAJ. GEN. W. H. HARRISON. Bust in uniform left, 26 stars below. Reverse—Type of preceding, nine soldiers at left of cabin. Size 23. White metal.

(To be Continued)



68



70



72



73



74



74-A





74-B



75



75-A



75-B



76-A



76 1/2



Early Store Cards of the United States

By WAYTE RAYMOND

(Continued)

PENNSYLVANIA



14 T. B. Harris. Soda check. German silver.



18 Philadelphia Museum. Bust of Charles Willson Peale, founder. Copper. Rare.



15 Samuel & Joseph Harvey. Hardware. 195 Market St. Brass or Copper.



19 Philadelphia Museum. "Admit the Bearer." Copper. Rare.



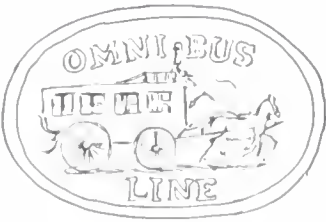
16 Wm. W. Long, 378, 380 South 3rd St. Refectory & Museum Hotel. Copper, brass or silver.



20 Ricketts's Circus. Silver or copper. Very rare.



17 Omnibus Line, 6th & 8th Sts. Line. Brass.



21 Smith & Bros. 188 Market St. Hardware and Cutlery. Brass.





22 James R. Smith. 107 Market St. Dry Goods. Brass.



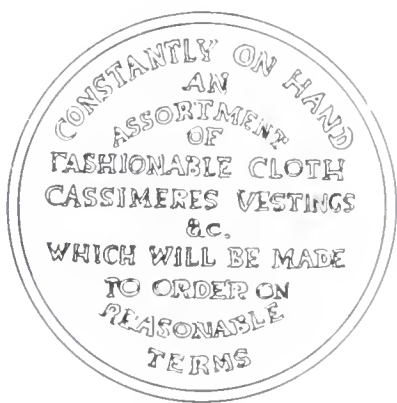
26 Spring, Mixsell & Innes. Same address. Brass. Rare.



23 Smith, Murphy & Co. 97 Market St. Dry Goods. Brass.



27 A. M. Stevens. Soda check. German silver.



24 Snyder & Shankland. Drapers and Tailors. 102 South 5th St. Copper, brass or white metal. Rare.



28 James Watson. 11 North Fourth St. Hardware. Brass.



25 Spring, Good & Co. 138 Market St. Dry Goods. Brass. Rare.



Pittsburgh
29 Morse's Literary Depot. 85 Fourth St. Copper.

RHODE ISLAND



Providence

- 1 Clark & Anthony. 1835. Jewelers. Figure of Lafayette. Copper. Low 94.



- 2 W. A. Handy. Merchant Tailor. Copper. Low 78.



- 3 Ephraim A. Hathaway. City Coal Yard. Copper. Low 74.

SOUTH CAROLINA



Charleston

- 1 R. L. Baker. Soda check. Feuchtwanger metal. Low 108. Very rare.



- 2 W. W. Wilbur. Auctioneer. 1846. Brass, copper or German silver. Two die varieties.



- 3 W. W. Wilbur. GOING AT ONLY A PENNY below auctioneer. Brass, copper and German silver. Two die varieties.

TENNESSEE



Memphis

- 1 Kohn, Daron & Co. Drayage token. Brass.



Nashville

- 2 H. & I. Kirkman. Copper and silver. Very rare.

VERMONT



Chelsea

1 Gustin & Blake. Tin, copper and sheet iron workers. Copper. Low 175, 176. The two varieties are from the same dies but the second re-cut.



2 S. N. Botsford. Clocks and Watches. Copper.

VIRGINIA



Norfolk

1 R. C. Barclay. Bookseller, etc. Copper.



Richmond

3 Beck's Public Baths. Copper. Scarce.

THE END

Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During
The Month of June, 1937

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars—regular	\$641,217.50		
Half dollars—Gettysburg, Battle of	25,014.00		
Half dollars—Roanoke Island, N. C.	12,507.50		
Quarter dollars	546,144.75		
Dimes	625,060.60		
MINOR			
Five-cent nickels	247,238.20		\$147,000.00
One-cent bronze	97,360.00		70,000.00
Total minor	344,598.20		217,000.00

Coinage Executed for Foreign Governments
AT PHILADELPHIA MINT

Cuba	Silver	900 fine	1 Peso	1,100,000 pieces
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New Issues of Coins

Described By
HOWLAND WOOD

The New British Coinage

We herewith illustrate two other denominations of the new British coinage. See C.C.J. for June, 1937. The



shilling with the British crest showing the lion sideways on the crown is almost like the shilling of George V but with the date in the field on each side of the crown.



The half-crown is not wholly unlike the previous piece of George V but two interesting minor changes have taken place. There is no notch at the side of the shield for the lance to go through, a reminder of the old tournament days when emblazoned shields were much used. This notched shield, however, made its first and only appearance on the last issue of King George V. This new shield is also suspended from a hook at the top of the coin by a loop and a ring. What significance these

two changes have I do not know, evidently the war-like or jousting character of the shield is gone. Let us say it is a plea for peace, in a subtle, unassuming way.

New Australian Crown

From far off Australia there has already arrived in this country the new crown of this commonwealth, bearing the head of George VI. Hitherto the two shilling piece has been the largest silver coin issued. This portrait is from



the same model as used on the English coins. The reverse shows a large crown, similar to, but not enclosed in a continuous wreath as on the British crown

August, 1937

of George V. The inscription on the reverse reads COMMONWEALTH:OF: AUSTRALIA.ONE.CROWN.1937. Presumably other denominations will be seen here shortly.

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of Christian X Of Denmark



Stamps as well as a coin have been issued to commemorate the silver jubilee of the accession to the throne of King Christian X of Denmark. The coin is a 2 Kroner piece and the date, 15 MAI—1912-37, shows its commemorative nature. The portrait is a little smaller and shows the king slightly older than on the previous issues. The lettering on both sides is much larger and is not in a style as pleasing as on the former issues. The crowned arms on the reverse are without ornamentations or supporters, and on the whole the design is not what it might be, considering the occasion for which it was issued.

Iraq's New Coinage

Although the late king of Iraq died in 1933 it is only recently that coins of the present ruler, King Ghazi, have been issued. The new coins show Ghazi's head to the left. Feisal's were to the right*. The inscription reads Ghazi I, King of Iraq, in regular Arabic writing while the former coins were written more in the Turkish style. The reverse, as on the previous coins, reads The Kingdom of Iraq, but written in ornamental cufic.

*See Coins of Iraq. C.C.J. Aug. 1934.

The date reads 1937-1356, being the Christian and Mohammedan eras. In the center of the 50 Fils there is not only 50 Fils expressed but also a revival of the denomination Dirhem of the first Mohammedan silver coins issued by the early Caliphs. A 10 Fils round, the



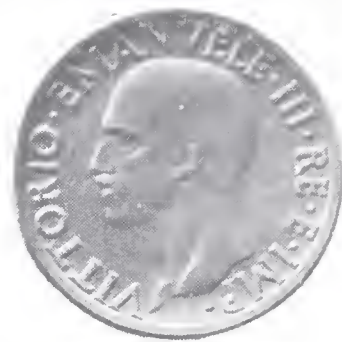
size of a dime, dated 1936, has been noted, while the old 10 Fils piece has scalloped edges and was of nickel. Presumably other denominations will follow shortly.

Poland's Maritime Coinage

One is continually being surprised by the designs appearing from Poland but to see a full rigged bark on coins of this supposedly inland country is a novelty. But when one stops to think that Poland has a "corridor" running



to the Baltic and to realize the money, effort and concentration that has been expended on the new port of Gdynia,



built so to say from scratch, to rival the port of Danzig, one can see why a vessel might be a proper subject on a Polish coin. As a matter of fact, this is the purpose of these two new silver coins, a 5 Zlotych and a 2 Zlote, namely, to foster an interest in maritime projects. Outside of its picturesque, why was a couple of centuries old sailing vessel used when they could have put on the coins a modern liner such as the SS PILSUDSKI which they have featured on one of their recent stamps. After all the old "windjammer" is rather fitting and may have more of an appeal in getting the people sea-minded.

The Italian Empire Coins

VITTORIO.EMANUELE.III.RE.E.IMPERATORE. With this high sounding title the new Italian coinage greets the world, and why not? With determination, courage and the force of arms, Italy, despite the protestations of most of the other nations who lay claim to large and sundry tracts on the rest of the globe, has taken her place in the sun, and it rather looks as if she has picked out a rather good seat on the grandstand.

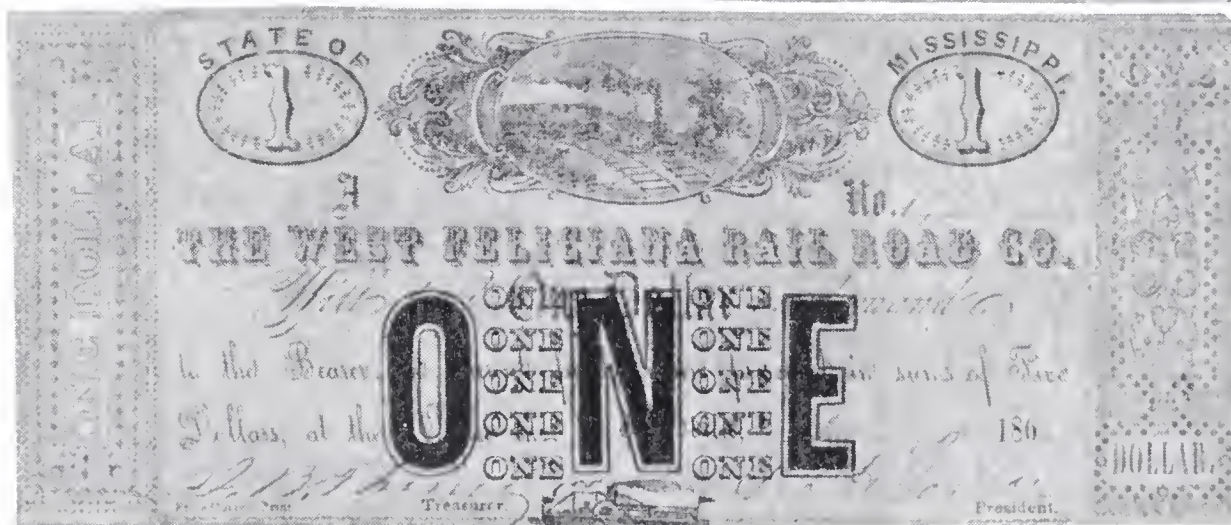
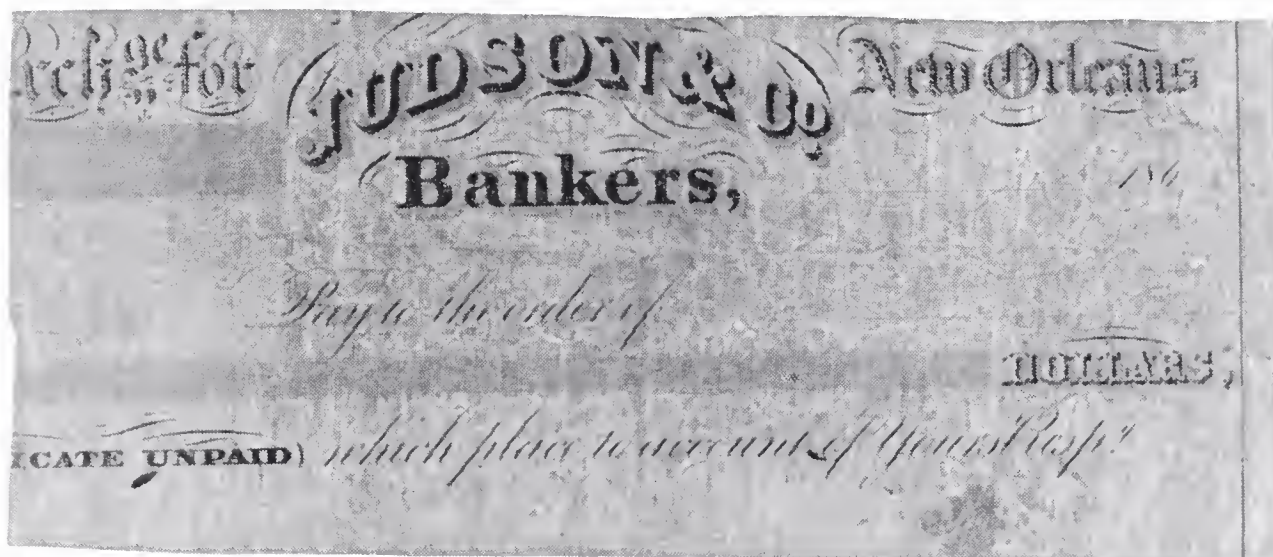
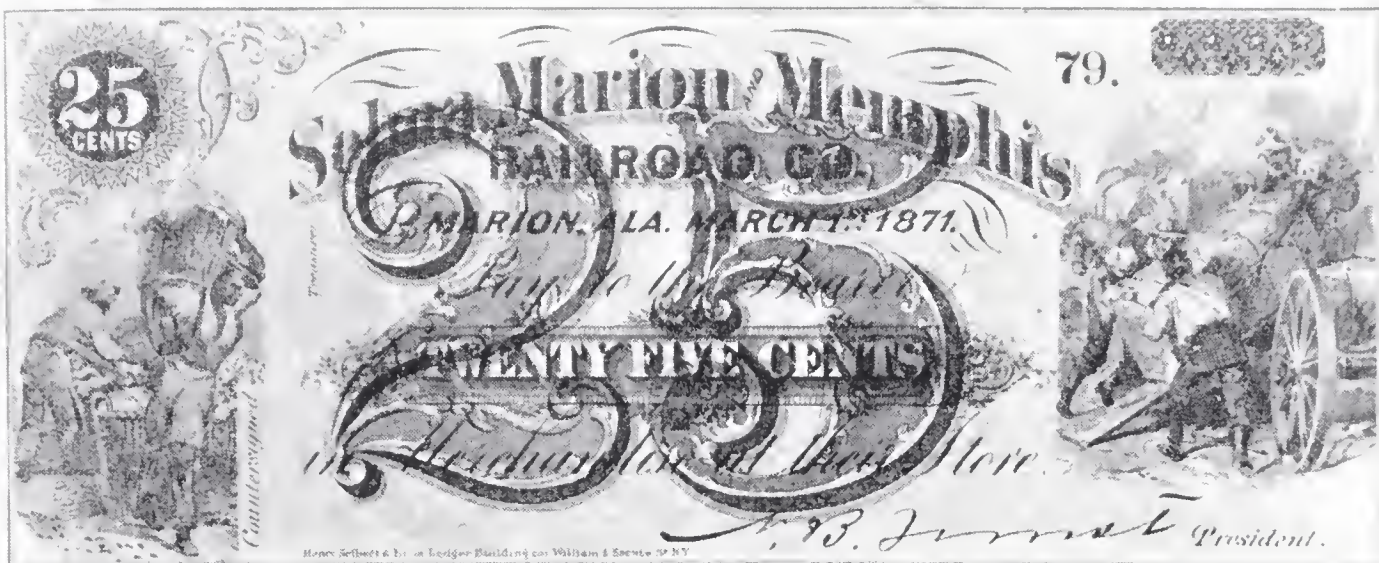
To return to the inscription on the new coins, heretofore the coins bore simply the title "King of Italy;" now on account of the large provinces in north and east Africa and the consolidation of the former Ethiopian Empire, the additional "and Emperor" is an orderly concomitant. Ethiopia that was, has been redivided, a part has been added to Eritrea, and a part to Somalia, the

central parts have been made into the districts of Amhara, Addis Ababa, Harar and Galla and Sidamo.

This issue is purely a commemorative one and bears the date 1936. Those coins that have been noted bearing the date 1937 are of the old type. On the obverses of the commemorative pieces the head of the king faces in the opposite direction on every other denomination. The inscription is in abbreviated form on the smaller pieces and the designer of the issue is G. Romagnoli. Two gold, three silver, four nickel and two bronze coins make up the set. The gold 100 Lire shows the King facing right, and a male walking figure of Victory walking to the left is on the reverse. The reverse of the 50 Lire bears a Roman eagle, or aquila, with two medallions on the standard. On the silver the 20 Lire shows a quadriga bearing Italia Victrix.

The 10 Lire has Italia Victrix on the prow of a galley and the 5 Lire depicts a group of a mother and four children. The nickel 2 Lire piece has an eagle on the fasces within a laurel wreath; the 1 Lire shows the eagle before the fasces and the 50 Centesimi bears the eagle with wings outstretched going to the right of the fasces. The 20 Centesimi shows the head of a youth to right with the fasces and Italian shield superimposed on the head. On the copper coins the 10 Centesimi bears the Italian arms on the fasces between an oak spray and a wheat ear while the 5 Centesimi has an eagle with outstretched wings on the fasces. The XIV on all the pieces indicates the fourteenth year of the Fascist Government.





Notes on the Transportation Companies That Have Issued Paper Money

By H. R. Stephens

1. **The River Raisin & Lake Erie Railroad Company** was incorporated March 26th, 1836, in the State of Michigan. So far as is known this never was an operating Company.

It was taken over by the Southern Railroad (not a corporation) owned by the State of Michigan on Sept. 17th, 1840, and later consolidated with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, which road is now a part of the New York Central System.

2. **The Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad Company** was chartered under special acts of the Mississippi Legislature dated Oct. 16th, 1852 and by the Tennessee legislature Dec. 5, 1853. The proposed line of road was from Grenada, Miss., to Memphis, Tenn., a distance of 100 miles. This road was opened throughout its entire length for traffic June, 1857. On February 15th, 1889 it was conveyed to the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad Co., and is now a part of the Illinois Central System.

3. **The West Feliciana Railroad Company** was chartered March 25th, 1831 in the State of Louisiana, and on January 28th, 1832 in the State of Mississippi. The charter called for a Rail

Road to be built from Bayo Sara, La., to Woodville, Miss., a distance of 27.5 miles. The entire line was opened for traffic in the autumn of 1842. During the War of Rebellion considerable of its line was destroyed but reopened immediately after conclusion of the conflict. On Sept., 1884 it became a part of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Ry. Co., the latter road now being part of the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Line, which in turn is part of the Illinois Central System.

4. **The Selma, Marion & Memphis Railroad Company** was the successor of the Marion & Catawba Railroad Company chartered in Alabama in 1851, fully built by 1856. The S. M. & M. R.R. Company completed an additional line from Marion Junction, Ala., to Greensboro in 1872 and to Sawyerville, a distance of 45 miles in 1875. This road was sold under foreclosure and reorganized October 1st, 1878 as the Selma & Greensboro Railroad. On December 12th, 1881 the Selma & Greensboro was reorganized as the Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile Ry. Co. During 1890 the C. S. & M. Ry. Co. was sold to the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Ry. Co., the latter road now being part of the Southern Railway System.

Dr. Storer Collection of Medals on Display At U. S. Naval Academy

Continued from page 97

The 1240 medals are mounted in swinging panels so that both sides may be viewed. The panels, twenty in all, are arranged on two standards. This permits easy and immediate study.

Admiral D. F. Sellers and Curator H. J. Ray, of the United States Navy are to be commended for their interest in this work. A few months ago the

Academy authorities issued a catalogue of the collection. It lists the medals as they are arranged, in alphabetical order, and to each it has given a number.

Aside from being a valuable source for reference and study, this display is a lasting tribute to that untiring and sincere collector, the late lamented Dr. Malcolm Storer.

COMMEMORATIVE COINS

Prices Revised to August 1st, 1937

The great demand for United States Commemorative Coins has made it impossible for us to maintain the prices quoted in the Standard Catalogue or Price List. It has, therefore, been deemed advisable to publish a monthly list of our current prices. As our stock is now well balanced we are omitting the "Bids" on half dollars. Prices are subject to change without notice. Postage extra in all cases. All quotations are for uncirculated coins. This list cancels all previous ones.

	Price		Price
1. 1892 Half Dollar. Columbus	1.50	40. 1935 Half Dollar. Texas	
2. 1893 Half Dollar. Columbus	1.00	40a. 1935 Half Dollar. Texas D	
3. 1893 Quarter Dol. Isabella	3.00	40b. 1935 Half Dollar. Texas S	
4. 1900 Dollar. Lafayette	5.00	Sold only in sets of three	6.00
5. 1915 Half Dol. Pan. Pacific.....	17.50	41. 1936 Half Dollar. Arkansas	
6. 1918 Half Dollar. Lincoln	1.50	41a. 1936 Half Dollar. Arkansas D	
7. 1920 Half Dollar. Maine	6.00	41b. 1936 Half Dollar. Arkansas S	
8. 1920 Half Dollar. Pilgrim	2.00	Sold only in sets of three.....	7.50
9. 1921 Half Dollar. Pilgrim	10.00	42. 1936 Half Dollar. Rhode Island	
10. 1921 Half Dollar. Missouri	20.00	42a. 1936 Half Dollar. Rhode Island D	
11. 1921 Half Dollar. Missouri.2*4	30.00	42b. 1936 Half Dollar. Rhode Island S	
12. 1921 Half Dollar. Alabama	6.00	Sold only in sets of three.....	9.00
13. 1921 Half Dollar. Alabama.2x2	20.00	43. 1936 Half Dollar. Boone	2.25
14. 1922 Half Dollar. Grant	2.50	43a. 1936 Half Dollar. Boone D	
15. 1922 Half Dollar. Grant*	60.00	43b. 1936 Half Dollar. Boone S	
16. 1923 Half Dollar. Monroe	2.00	Sold by the pair only.....	12.00
17. 1924 Half Dollar. Huguenot	3.00	44. 1936 Half Dollar. Texas	
18. 1925 Half Dollar. Lexington	2.00	44a. 1936 Half Dollar. Texas D	
19. 1925 Half Dollar. Stone Mt.	1.25	44b. 1936 Half Dollar. Texas S	
20. 1925 Half Dollar. California	3.00	Sold only in sets of three	7.50
21. 1925 Half Dollar. Vancouver	10.00	45. 1936 Half Dollar. Oregon	5.00
22. 1926 Half Dollar. Sesqui	2.00	45a. 1936 Half Dollar. Oregon S	10.00
23. 1926 Half Dollar. Oregon	2.00	46. 1936 Half Dollar. San Diego	3.00
24. 1926 Half Dollar. Oregon S	2.00	47. 1936 Half Dollar. Cleveland	2.50
25. 1927 Half Dollar. Vermont	4.00	48. 1936 Half Dollar. Wisconsin.....	2.25
26. 1928 Half Dollar. Hawaii	15.00	49. 1936 Half Dollar. Cincinnati	
27. 1928 Half Dollar. Oregon	5.50	49a. 1936 Half Dollar. Cincinnati D	
28. 1933 Half Dollar. Oregon	10.00	49b. 1936 Half Dollar. Cincinnati S	
29. 1934 Half Dollar. Oregon	5.50	Sold only in sets of three	30.00
30. 1934 Half Dollar. Maryland	2.00	50. 1936 Half Dollar. Long Island	2.00
31. 1934 Half Dollar. Texas	1.75	51. 1936 Half Dollar. York, Me.	2.25
32. 1934 Half Dollar. Boone	5.00	52. 1936 Half Dollar. Bridgeport	3.00
33. 1935 Half Dollar. Boone	2.50	53. 1936 Half Dollar. Lynchburg	4.50
33a. 1935 Half Dollar. Boone D	6.50	54. 1936 Half Dollar. Elgin, Ill.	2.25
33b. 1935 Half Dollar. Boone S	6.50	55. 1936 Half Dollar. Albany, N.Y.	3.00
34. 1935 Half Dollar. Connecticut	4.50	56. 1936 Half Dollar. San Francisco	3.00
35. 1935 Half Dollar. Arkansas	3.50	57. 1936 Half Dollar. Columbia, S.C.	
35a. 1935 Half Dollar. Arkansas D	6.00	57a. 1936 Half Dollar. Columbia D	
35b. 1935 Half Dollar. Arkansas S	6.00	57b. 1936 Half Dollar. Columbia S	
36. 1935 Half Dollar. Hudson	10.00	Sold only in sets of three	15.00
37. 1935 Half Dollar. San Diego	2.00	58. 1936 Half Dollar. Robinson	3.50
38. 1935 Half Dollar. Spanish Trail	6.50	59. 1937 Half Dollar. Roanoke Is.	2.50
39. 1935 Half Dollar. Boone		60. 1937 Half Dollar. Boone	2.50
With small 1934 date	2.50	61. 1937 Half Dollar. Oregon D	2.25
39a. 1935 Half Dollar. Same D		62. 1936 Half Dollar. Delaware	2.75
39b. 1935 Half Dollar. Same S		63. 1938 Half Dollar. New Rochelle	3.00
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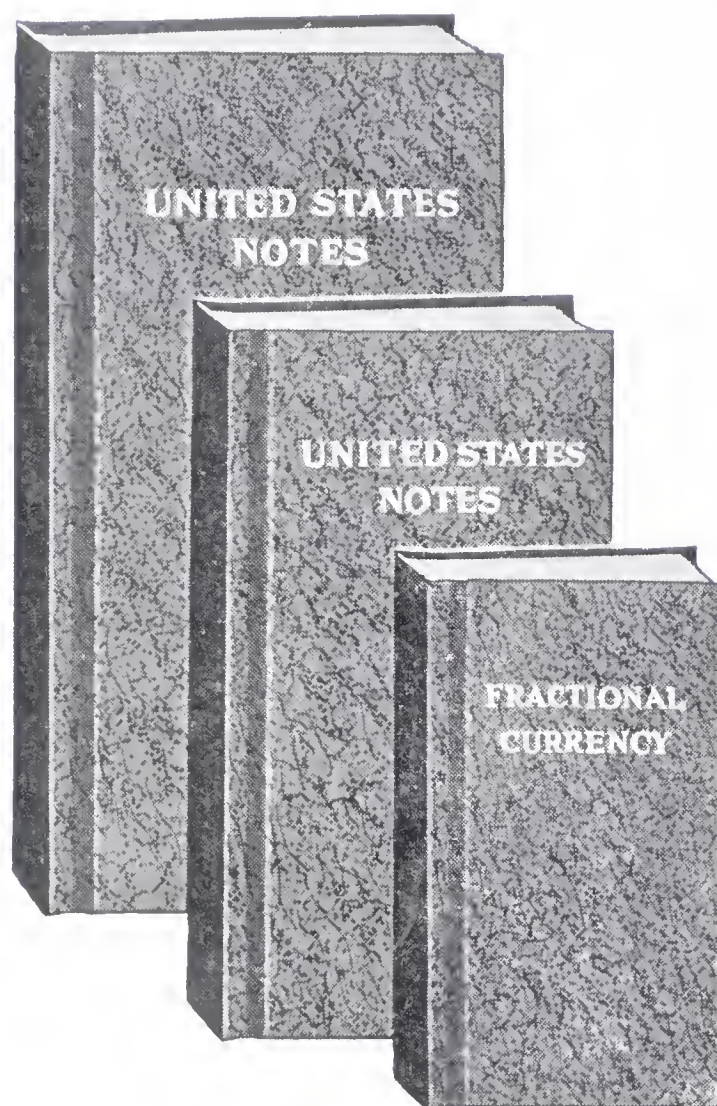
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